

The Weekly Shelby

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

VOL. 17:—NO. 2.

(TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.)

SHELBYVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1856.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 834.

The Weekly Shelby News.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST weekly newspaper published in the State; and will be sent (free of postage) to any subscriber, at the rate of TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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The Shelby News.

JOHN W. PRUETT, Esq., is our Agent at Frankfort; and is fully authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and remit for the same.

Mr. S. H. PARVIN, Newspaper Agent, No. 50, 4th Street, west of Walnut is our authorized Agent in Cincinnati, Ohio, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and remit for the same.

MESSRS. CRANE & CO., No. 57, South Third Street, Philadelphia, are authorized to receive and remit for the Shelby News.

A PRESENT.—Dr. W. LEE WHITE, the Coroner of Louisville, had a fine baby girl left at his house by some unknown person, on the night of the 26th ultimo. He has adopted it as his own.

AFRAY IN RAYMOND.—An affray occurred in Raymond, Miss., on Monday, the 17th ultimo, between Mr. LAFAYETTE KELLY, and Mr. WM. BROOKS, both of Hinds co., in which the latter was shot and severely wounded, by a pistol in the hands of the former gentleman. An examination was held before the Mayor on the 18th, which resulted in Mr. KELLY's acquittal, the evidence showing that he acted in self defense.

Legislation of our Schools.—Education has become in Kentucky decidedly a business—an enterprise involving considerable capital, and employing the best talent of the land. It is proper, that whenever legislation can legitimately encourage, or protect, this all-important enterprise, it should be cheerfully accorded. Among the evils incident to a course of instruction at Colleges, Academies, and Schools, where the child cannot be under the immediate supervision of his parents, is dissipation, and all the collateral evils resulting—such as encounters with deadly weapons, carrying concealed weapons, and gaming, etc.—This, of course, is only applicable to our male schools. But one other evil, applicable alike to all—male and female, is the extravagance of our children, when free from parental control—encouraged too often by merchants and shopkeepers. A parent, or guardian, is by no means certain, that the bills of his child, or ward, will not double all his reasonable estimates as to the expenses of a course at one of our public schools. The most stringent regulations, that can be adopted, by the officers of these institutions, have proved utterly inadequate to meet the exigency. We know that our schools have lost patronage, because of the danger to the morals, and because of the severe tax on the purse from outside expenditures, which must be encountered at one of our institutions—as well regulated, as far as faculty rules can effect the object, as any in the Union.

But all these evils can be most effectually provided against, by the enactment of a law, in substance the same as one we find on the statute books of Virginia, and which we publish below. Virginia has found it necessary to legislate on this matter; and to our own knowledge now educates young Kentuckians, who have been matriculated in her schools simply because of this conservative, protective and highly salutary law:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, That any free white man, who shall either by himself or his agent, directly or indirectly, sell, or let to hire, or credit, to any person under the age of twenty-one years attending as a student at any incorporated College, University, Academy, or Military Institution, within the State, any goods, wares, or merchandise, meat, drink, or entertainment, hack or other carriage, riding-horse or other thing; or shall sell, give, loan, or deliver any spirituous or vinous liquors, or the mixture of either, or any card, dice, or other instruments of gaming, or any pistol, bow-knife, or other deadly weapon, or lend or advance money to any such student, without permission in writing of the parent or guardian of such pupil or student, or proper authority of College, University, Academy, or Military Institution, shall be punished by confinement in the jail not less than five nor more than thirty days; or be fined not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars, or both. Provided, That any person, who, by act of an agent, without his knowledge or consent, shall commit any offense in this act mentioned, and who shall within ten days thereafter give information thereof in writing to the proper authority of such College, University, Academy, or Military Institution, shall be exempt from the punishment herein declared therefor.

CUEL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.—Thomas and Eliza Farrell, parents of a little girl nine years of age, were arrested at their lodging, No. 183 Duane street, by Officer Evans, of the Fifth Ward, charged by Samuel Erickson, an occupant of the same house, with barbarous treatment of the child. It is alleged that the accused are in the habit of beating the child with a rope in the most inhuman manner; and on Tuesday night, while one of them held her up by the heels, the other beat her severely with the rope. The cries for mercy of the sufferer brought Mr. Erickson to the apartment, and he rescued the child and took it back to the police station, where its back was found to be terribly bruised from the blows. The unfortunate sufferer was placed in charge of Dr. Covill, physician of the City Prison, and the father and mother were locked up by Justice Connelly for trial. —New York Tribune.

If a cruel master whips a negro in this way, says the Washington Union, the Tribune holds it up as an evidence against the institution of slavery. Why does it not condemn marriage as the cause of this cruelty? One would be as reasonable as the other.

Florida.—The Democrats of Florida

have instructed their delegates to the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention to insist upon the adoption of a platform of principles as the basis of National organization prior to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President; and that said platform shall among other things include in substance the following propositions: First.—The recognition and adoption of the principles established in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and their application to the admission of new States. Second.—That neither the Missouri Compromise nor any other anti-slavery restriction shall hereafter be extended over any Territory in the United States. Third.—The prompt and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and its permanent continuance on the statute book.

If these propositions are not, at least in substance, incorporated in the platform, the delegates are to withdraw.

SOUTH CAROLINA STILL "ISOLATED."—The attempt to induce South Carolina to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention has failed. The Charleston Mercury says:

"A meeting of the members of the Legislature was called to elect delegates at large to the proposed National Convention and to provide for the election of delegates from the Congressional districts. The time came, but the meeting was attended, we are assured, by no more than half dozen persons. I was a ridiculous failure. No attempt was made even to organize."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The Empress Eugenie expects to present the French nation with an heir to the throne; so the ladies of the French Court wear hoops; so the French hunt ton wear hoops; so the American ladies wear hoops. It is to be hoped they will enjoy this convenient and grand contour until the events take place, when the ladies of the French Court will subside, the ladies of the French hunt ton will subside, and the American ladies will subside.

A KENTUCKY CADET BECOMES A RUSSIAN LIEUTENANT.—Mr. John Ellwood, a graduate of the Kentucky Military Institute of the class of 1854, and a resident graduate during the succeeding year, has received the appointment of first lieutenant in the Russian Army, through the Russian Minister at Washington, and sailed from New York on Monday last on his way to Berlin, where he is to await orders from St. Petersburg. Mr. Ellwood is a native of Pennsylvania, but has been in Kentucky for seven or eight years past. He is a young man of very fine talents, and extraordinary energy; and if his life is spared, will be very apt to make his mark in the world. He has already seen service, and war is to him not a mere creature of the imagination. Though but a stripling, he served with distinction in Harney's regiment through the Mexican war, and then returned home to pursue those studies which would prepare him to be a scientific soldier as well as a brave one. —Frankfort Commonwealth.

THE KANSAS TREATY OF PEACE.—The following is the treaty of peace signed by Gov. Shannon, on one part, and by Dr. Robinson and Col. Lane on the part of the people of Lawrence:

"THE TREATY.—Whereas, there is a misunderstanding between the people of Kansas, or a portion of them, and the Government, arising out of the rescue near Hickory Point, of a citizen under arrest, and some other matters:

And whereas, a strong apprehension exists that said misunderstanding may lead to civil strife and bloodshed:

And whereas, it is desired by both Governor Shannon and the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity to avert a calamity so disastrous to the interests of the Territory and the Union; and to place all parties in a correct position before the world, now, therefore, it is agreed by the said Governor Shannon and the undersigned citizens of said Territory, in Lawrence now assembled, that the matter now in dispute be settled as follows, to-wit:

We, the said citizens of said Territory, protest that the said rescue was made without our knowledge and consent, but that, if any of the citizens of the town of Lawrence have engaged in said rescue, we pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of any legal process against them. That we have no knowledge of the previous, present, or prospective existence of any organization in said Territory for the resistance to the laws, and that we have not designed and do not design to resist the legal service of any criminal process therein; but pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of the law, when called upon by the proper authority, in the town or vicinity of Lawrence, and that we will use our influence in procuring order therein; and we declare that we are now, as we ever have been, ready at any time to aid the Governor in securing a posse for the execution of such process. Provided that any person thus arrested in Lawrence or vicinity, while a proper force shall remain in the Territory, shall be duly examined before a United States District Judge of said Territory in said town, and admitted to bail.

And provided further, that all citizens arrested without legal process by said Sheriff's posse shall be set at liberty. And provided further, that Governor Shannon agrees to use his influence to secure to the citizens of Kansas Territory remuneration for any damages suffered or unlawful depredations if any have been committed by the Sheriff's posse, in Douglas county. And further, Governor Shannon states that he has not called upon persons residents of any other State, to aid in the execution of the laws, and that such are here in the Territory are here of their own choice, and that he does not consider that he has any authority or legal power so to do; nor will he exercise any such power. And that he will not call on any citizen of any other State who may be here. That we wish it understood that we do not express any opinion as to the validity of the enactments of the Territorial Legislature.

(Signed) WILSON SHANNON. C. ROBINSON. J. H. LANE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last,

Clifton, the youngest son of Walter Rodes, Esq., the Sheriff of this county, was accidentally shot while hunting rabbits, by one of his companions, from the effects of which he died on Saturday evening. He was hunting in company with his elder brother and a neighbor's son, and a rabbit having been started, they both fired at it without being aware that it was running in the direction of the deceased, and a single shot from the brother's gun struck him, at the distance of sixty yards, in the forehead between the eyes, causing his death as stated. The deceased was about 13 years of age, a remarkably promising, sprightly boy.

LEX. OBS. & REP., 2d.

PICTURE OF THE RUM FIEND.—The Rum Fiend, what are its doings? It invades the family and social circle, and spreads woe and sorrow on all around. It cuts down youth in its vigor, maddens the old, and ages in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, betrays the dotting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachments, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age with sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes widows; children orphan, fathers fiends; and all of them paupers and beggars. It causes fevers, it feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imparts pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses, and demands your asylums. It engenders contentions, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It contemns law, spurns order, and loves mobs. It crowds your penitentiaries, and furnishes the victims of your scaffold.

It is the life blood of a gambler, the aliment of a drunkard, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue, and slanders innocence. It incites the husband to massacre his wife, and helps the child to grind the parriocidal axe. It burns the man and consumes the woman, detests life, curses God, and despises heaven. It is the enemy of the virtuous, the scourge of the suppliant, the witness, nurses perjury, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions, and endangers our government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness. And now, as with the malice of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful doings, and insatiate with havoc, it intensifies its rage, kills peace, ruins morals, brightens confusion, and darkens the path of wisdom. It wipes out national honor, and then when all is done, curses the world and laughs at the ruin it has wrought.

HARDINESS OF THE ORANGE.—Every fact throwing light on the character of this plant is evidently of great importance, when remembered that it gives more promise at the present time than any other plant as a material for hedges, and that the capital now in fence for the West is not less than some hundred millions of dollars.

One great reason of the superior hardiness of some trees over others, is the simple fact that they ripen their wood better. The orange plant, under the high and rich culture, continues to grow until late, and consequently the new and succulent wood is poorly prepared to resist extreme degrees of cold, and the young shoots are often cut back by the frost. Last winter we had a more intense cold than Western New York than usual by about 20 degrees, and yet the orange was scarcely injured at all—it was rare to find dead shoots more than two or three inches long—while in comparatively warm winters, we have known much more to be destroyed. The reason of this is, that last season, so great was the drought that all the young wood ceased to grow quite early in the season, and ripened into unusual firmness before the approach of winter; while in other seasons the shoots have continued soft and succulent, and but poorly fitted for the attacks of cold.

The same contrast in results has occurred one single season, under different influences. A few years since, we had two hedges of this plant, one growing on a comparatively elevated hill, and the other in a valley; the hill, from its position, escaped the intensity of the frost, and the young shoots in the valley, under equal circumstances in other respects, the plants would have been more injured in the valley, but there were other controlling causes, which greatly overbalanced these. The soil on the hill was very fertile, deep, rather moist, and thoroughly cultivated; that in the valley was but moderately rich, with a gravelly bottom, and but slightly cultivated. The result was that the long and succulent shoots on the hill, growing six or seven feet in a season, were in some cases killed back two-thirds their length—the others, which had only grown two feet, were scarcely injured, or only a few inches of the tips destroyed.

These facts show most conclusively that the hardiness of the hedges may be secured in almost any climate by proper treatment. A dry or well trained bottom, with a moderately fertile, but well cultivated soil, will secure the early ripening of the wood, and this result will be increased by suspending all cultivation during the last half of the season.

But is in only quite severe climates that much precaution of this sort need be taken. We desire, of course, that our young hedges may come rapidly forward; and as nearly all the growth made during the summer must be cut back nearly to its starting point in order to thicken the bottom, it can make no difference whether this amputated portion be killed or not. When the hedge gets older, the growth is slower and more hardy, and thicker and more self-protective.

We lately saw a proof of the reliable hardiness of the orange, on the grounds of Lewis F. Allen of Black Rock, N. Y.—A tree which had grown ten years, had withstood the winters with little injury or none but on the terminal shoots, and now it measures ten inches in diameter at the ground, and bears fruit but never ripens seed.—Cultivator.

The woman who reigns queen of the ball-room is very seldom found capable of being the governess of her own children.

THE PAST YEAR.

Another year is over—a dream of life. And seasons past, that on the memory now, seem but an instant. The smallest drop of Time's Deep rapid current, gliding in silence on, Till down the steep of life it rushes forth, Into the gulf of death, whose noiseless waters fill The still, dark, boundless, unknown seas. Of dreary death, Oh, mystic seal! upon whose waves The soul goes forth to reach the unknown shores. For which its mortal bark was trimmed: Whose billows breaking on the sands of life, Bear off the burthen sought, yet bringing back, Nor drift, nor sign, nor anchor, to tell the tale. Nor sound to break the dead eternal silence: My soul shrinks back still, from that unknown time, When it must meet thy waters. Yet fall well it knows, Through all their pitchy darkness gleams the light Of Him who walked the waters, and who whispers cheer To those who faint: "Be ye not afraid! For I am with you!"

Oh! 'neath the shadow of this dreary sea, Be Thou my pilot. All my hopes on thee I cast, when earth recedes fast, When on my frightened soul those waters closing, O'er its deep world roll. Stretch forth thy hand and be, My Saviour here, God in eternity! X.

NEWSPAPER MEN.

The orator imbued with liberal sentiments is a great terror to despotism. He may speak when a newspaper cannot be published; but without the preserving art of the press, his words may be but the alarm of an hour, rung in the ears of a few hundreds. The press makes thousands his auditors, and holds his stirring appeals for reference when the heart grows faint or the purpose weak.

The ablest and most cultivated men of America give their matured thoughts to the public in the columns of newspapers; and many who occupy high official stations won the confidence and respect of the people as editors.

The speaker of the New York House of Representatives, in 1851, was H. J. Raymond, the editor-in-chief of the New York Times, and now Lieutenant Governor of the Empire State. The principal editors of the New York Tribune, and the New York Express, HORACE GREELEY and ERASTUS BROS. both printers, have been Congressmen. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, late editor of the United States Gazette, has been several times sent from Philadelphia, as a representative to Congress.

SIMON CAMERON, long an esteemed Senator from Pennsylvania, was a printer.—ELIAS LEWIS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was a printer. EDGAR ALLAN POE, the most brilliant writer America has ever known, was a printer; and so was SAMUEL WOODWORTH, the author of the "Old Oak Bucket"; and JOSEPH GALE, the able and dignified editor of the National Intelligencer; and Dr. JOHN FRANCIS, of New York, a writer of vast resources and eloquence; and JOHN BUCKINGHAM, editor of the Boston Courier, who, for nearly half a century, was distinguished in Massachusetts; and JOHN M. NILES, who is deserving as a senator and a historical writer. GEORGE P. MORRIS, the song writer, was a printer's apprentice in New York, at the age of fifteen. N. P. WILLIS writes that a rebellion, on his part, against Latin and Greek, in boyhood, was very sensibly met by his father, who put him at the compositor's case. He was then so small that, when at work, he was obliged to stand perched on two type boxes. BAYARD TAYLOR, the traveler, was an apprentice to the printing business, in Philadelphia, at the age of nineteen. He traveled two years in Europe, paying his way as he went, with his pen, and by sticking type. Judge McLEAN, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was a printer; and so was LEW. CAMPBELL, recently candidate for Speaker; and SCHUYLER COLfax, and D. P. HOLLOWAY, both members of the present Congress; and THURLOW WEED, editor of the Albany Evening Journal, one of the most influential papers in N. York. The printing office is a peculiar school, and from it have graduated many of the men who are forming the public opinion of the age, on literature, science, theology, and politics; and who are proud of the associations which once required "copy" from their pens.

COOPERED BELLES.—The ladies persist in wearing those preposterous hoops in daring defiance of newspapers and taste. Skirts, says an exchange, have swelled to that extent of fashion that no door is wide enough for them to pass through without considerable squeezing. Real belles of the fashion now seem like moving bells, literally, so that mulets and men have to steer well in the streets, else they will run against ropes, hoops, bag-matting, crinoline, and the deuce knows what; which completely take up the sidewalk and inhabit the dress. As for the girl; by Jove! she seems nowhere! The other day we happened to see two of the dumpy kind of moving "bells" of fashion going along the street a la pointer style—hands close and skirts out. At forty paces they seemed like miniature pyramids of silk; at twenty paces we smelled Cologne water and other essences; at ten paces a little lump like a bonnet was discernible at the top of the skirt pyramid; at three paces we heard the imbedded voice of a female in the dress; at two paces we discovered four ringlets of slim appearance, resembling cat-tails dipped in molasses—two eyes of weak and absurd expression, like boiled onions—lips like unto thin sand-wiches with a bit of discolored meat sticking out, thin and dry, and cheeks rouged with "mignon" (Chinese coloring). Fosterive, this was all that could create in us the impression or imagination that the above things, dry goods, etc. formed a woman. We moved aside and went on our way rejoicing that such was not our share, to say nothing of our future "better half."

Thanks!—I take this opportunity of returning thanks for past favors, and respectfully soliciting continuance of the same.

HIDES.—HIDES will be taken in payment for Boots and Shoes. JOHN C. PETRY. Shelbyville, October 10, 1855. 10001

HIDES WANTED.

At the sign of the Big Boot GEO. ROW, DEN, at the Shelby Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Shelbyville, Ky., will pay for Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Dry Goods, or Cash, the highest market prices for Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins, to be delivered at Bull's Rope Walk, near the Frankfort Bridge, Shelbyville.

October 12, 1855. 10922

Mercantile and Furnishing.

JOHN F. CHINN, MERCHANT TAILOR, Shelbyville, Ky., On the Public Square, opposite the Court House, in the room under the Old Fellows' Hall, has just received from New York, a fine assortment of French black, blue, and fancy colored CLOTHS and GASSIS. My stock of the latest style and fashion—both solid and fancy colors. Also, a fine lot of velvet and fancy silk and satin CLOTHINGS, also, Bear Cloth for overcoating, together with every article usually kept in Furnishing Stores, all of which will be made to order at the lowest prices and in the best style.

I. F. C. would invite his friends and customers to call and examine his goods and prices, and to tell him if they wish to buy good Goods at small prices, that they should buy of him.

LADY-ME CLOTHING, of home manufacture always on hand. 80 All work from my shop insured. 10918

G. W. RAMSEY.

MERCHANT TAILOR, Shelbyville, Ky., would respectfully inform his friends and customers generally that he is now in receipt of his spring stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS of every shade and color, and of the latest style, collected with great care in the city of New York, and will be sold by the pattern or made to order in the Philadelphia best city-made work, manufactured expressly by himself.

May 2, 1855. 10739

BIG BOOT!

GEO. ROW will continue to manufacture, at the old stand of Rowden & Co., every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable fashions, dress, and walking CLOTHS, SHOES, &c. Also Coarse and Fine Boots, and all other articles usually kept in a shoe store.

He will keep on hand the usual amount of stock of Eastern Manufacture, and also an assortment of Philadelphia best city-made work, manufactured expressly by himself.

He has also on hand a considerable amount of work that he will continue to sell at very reduced prices for cash. G. R. takes this opportunity of returning thanks for past favors and respectfully solicits continuance of patronage. Aug 1, 1855. Am811

1855. NEW STORE. 1855.

T. O. SHACKELFORD is now opening a large and carefully selected stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, bought in New York and Philadelphia, under the most favorable circumstances, which will enable him to offer the greatest possible inducements to cash customers.

In his stock will be found all the newest styles in Silk and Woolen Dress Goods, embracing Goods selected from stocks designed expressly for the city trade in New York and Philadelphia. He has also a large stock of plain French and English Merinos, all wool of Laines, rich French in silk and wool, present a variety of the most fashionable styles in New York. His stock will be sold at prices far below any possible competition, they having been bought before one of those reductions in price, which always occurs in New York late in the season. Having been fortunate in availing himself of this great reduction, the public are offered a share of this benefit.

His stock of Mourning Goods is very extensive and beautiful, embracing every style and variety. The stock of Embroideries will be found more attractive than ever before and fully one-fourth cheaper than the lowest prices in New York. His stock will be found to present unusual inducements in style and price.

The Staple Department embraces such articles as bed and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Pillow Cases

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at the rate of \$2.50 per annum in advance, and is sent by mail to subscribers at that rate. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per month in advance, and is sent by mail to subscribers at that rate. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per month in advance, and is sent by mail to subscribers at that rate.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1866.

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday in December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my conviction of duty will not permit me to postpone the discharge of the obligation imposed by the Constitution upon the President to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace. Foreign Relations.—Central America.—While relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in regard to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that neither party would "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

It was the understood understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would henceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation and authority under it, were unconditionally relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was hereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America by Great Britain or the United States.

This government consented to restriction in regard to a region of country, where in we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were the same sense obligation to Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Belize.—This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany and cey-woods at the Belize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Belize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had for several years been endeavoring to procure a group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging of right, to that State.

All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreconcilably as to the construction of the convention, and its effects on their respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions are of political character, and are founded on the assumption of the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at the time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great Britain, against the Central American States, the legitimate successors of all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now resorted to in this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians. But the establishment at the Belize, now reaching beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appearing in the light of the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore

contrary to the very letter and the spirit of convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this government.

The interpretation which the British government thus, in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this Government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two Governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

The reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Belize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that if the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the influences or the premises. We steadily insist, that at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Belize, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the convention.

This government, recognizing the obligations of the treaty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights, which we might assert under the treaty, but to the consideration of our geographical position and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States, different from those of any government of Europe.

The British government, in its last communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire, which is owned by the British Government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that with Great Britain, in actual occupation of the disputed territory, and in the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

Recruitment.—One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain, has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars, which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent States, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation, as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties may impose; and it is our sovereign right to our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers for or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will under no circumstances surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles of contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or to ride on board the private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the government.—Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility, sold to the belligerent powers arms and munitions of war, powder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchants have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France in transporting troops, provisions and munitions of war to the principal seats of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international, or our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise our neutral relations with

But our municipal law, in accordance with the laws of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers least private armed cruisers of either vessel, in the service of one might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been without any such act or purpose by good faith and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are so peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign State, either as a soldier, or a mariner, or as a member of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are in strict conformity with the laws of nations, which declares that no State has the right to raise troops for land or sea service, in another State, without its consent, and that whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when a year since the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history, indicated that the British government proposed to attempt recruiting in the United States; or did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government. It was a matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and to put an end to the acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British government itself, that the attempts to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval or sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and, in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter required additional importance, by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of a fact that they were presented upon a systematic plan devised by official authority; that recruiting had been openly and in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontiers; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and the regular co-operation of British officers, civil and military, some in the North American provinces and some in the United States. The complexity of those officers in an undertaking which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of our agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with a full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, in order to secure not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion. The result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

British Relations.—I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connexion with Great Britain, to define and establish the boundary line, which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the danger and difficulties of the controversy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character, and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a decision of the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 6th of June, 1864, is now placed on the same footing, in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as the other British North American provinces. The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers bordering the coast of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors to complete which there is needed further appropriations for the service of another season.

Sound Dues.—In pursuance of the authority conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between the Kingdom of the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose.

The considerations which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic Sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission.—The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interest and honor shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signaled its determination to maintain the freedom of the Baltic Sea, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time, coerced the payment of tribute from all nations, whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominious tax, so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound dues differs from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was, in its origin, nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound Dues, and the distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation to the governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues.—A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still, it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved, which is the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition it is contemplated, that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commingled with, and made subordinate to, a matter wholly extraneous, the balance of power among the governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit to and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantage, which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts.

I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangements be concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

France.—I announce with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then existing between this government and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be of the most friendly nature.

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States, and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present American Consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments.

Spain.—With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs claimed by this government. Spain has not only discovered and disavowed the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visited Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but reserved to the injury of citizens of the United States, who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently when it was assented to, payment being promised to be made as soon as the amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado, has not yet been recorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it does not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy settlement.

Mexico.—The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of the citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican government has refused to make any compensation. The unhappy situation of the country for some time past, has not allowed its government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. But if the revolutionary movements which have lately occurred in that republic, and in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

Central America.—In regard to the American republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insubordinate power to check lawless eruptions which in effect throw some of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures for the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in re-assuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

Treaties.—Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Nicaragua, and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, have been negotiated.—The latter kingdom, and the State of Nicaragua, have also acceded to a declaration, recognizing as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia, of the 22d of July, 1854. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

The statements made in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were sixty-five million three thousand six hundred and thirty dollars; and that the public expenditure for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-six million three hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars. During the same period the interest on the public debt, exclusive of interest on the principal, amounted to nine million five hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was eighteen million three thousand six hundred and thirty dollars, and the estimated receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remainder of the year, amounting, together, to \$71,283,246; thus affording, as an available resource of the current fiscal year, the sum of \$86,556,710.

If the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be estimated on an estimate of the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be \$71,283,246, leaving a balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1856, of \$15,273,464.

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included \$3,000,000 to meet the last installment of the \$10,000,000 provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and \$1,000,000 appropriated on the part of the Treasury to meet the account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of \$4,000,000, and reduce the expenditures, as estimated, for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of \$67,283,246. The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was \$40,563,441, and deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than \$40,000,000.

The amount of certain other government stocks, amounting to \$243,000, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it will be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which the fiscal business is now conducted. Notwithstanding the number of fiscal agencies, and the complexity of the system, it is believed that the check and guarantee provided, including the requirement of monthly returns rendered by the various fiscal officers, and the fact that the system is now being improved, and that the public debt is being reduced, and that the public revenue is being increased, and that the public credit is being maintained, and that the public treasury is being strengthened, and that the public finances are being improved, and that the public economy is being promoted, and that the public prosperity is being advanced, and that the public welfare is being promoted, and that the public happiness is being increased, and that the public glory is being enhanced, and that the public honor is being maintained, and that the public respect is being secured, and that the public admiration is being won, and that the public love is being kindled, and that the public affection is being strengthened, and that the 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Henri F. Middleton, Editor and Proprietor
"Against the institution of slavery, I declare my
steady aversion, and I will use every power
in my hands to bring about its speedy abolition."
It is thus we should become a little more American.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1856.

Thomason Council, No. 159.
OF THE AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court
House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock.
HENRI F. MIDDLETON, President.

AT PUBLIC SALE.
January 14: Negroes by Commissioner Bohannon.
See advertisement.
January 22: Personal Property of William Wilson.
See advt.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
Farm of R. W. Parrish. See advertisement.
Jediah W. Gill's very desirable Farm, near Clayville.
See advertisement.
The Town Property of Philip Adams. See advt.
Residence of W. A. Jones. See advt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Read all the cards under the head of Special
Notices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Rosalie Seminary. Our readers are referred to
the Card of Rosalie Seminary, under the control of
Miss Emily Duffay. She is a very competent In-
structor.

Negroes for Sale. See the advertisement of John
Barnhill, who has a family of negroes for sale.
Turkey Hens. There will be an election for a
Board of Directors of the Shelbyville and Taylors-
ville Turnpike Company, on the 19th inst.

Runaways. See the notices of M. A. Dear, Jail-
or, of Runaways committed to jail.
Letter List. See List of Letters remaining in the
Post Office.

Holloway's Pills a certain Remedy for Indiges-
tion and Liver Complaint. Maria Armstrong (27,
of Edgerton, New Jersey, suffered more than most
people from indigestion, accompanied by liver com-
plaint. Several very clever medical men told her
she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired
of her ever recovering, as she had tried every thing
they thought likely to benefit her, without success.
At last she tried Holloway's Pills, which quickly as-
similated with the blood, removed the obnoxious
matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the
system. The result is, that she was perfectly cured
and now enjoys the best of health. These pills are
also a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach
and bowels.

To Correspondents.—We are under the
necessity of postponing, until our next issue, the
beautiful Poem by our fair correspondent "LAMBDA."
Also, "A Promise to Lelia," from our old corre-
spondent "GROVER."
Also, a Sonnet from "INVALEID."

"BENSON" has our thanks for his favor. We get
the Legislative details from the Daily Common-
wealth, in his future letters he can therefore omit a
synopsis of each as we published.
"A LOOKER ON." We must have a conversation
with the author of this article before we publish it.

Carrier's Card.—WILLIE returns his grateful
acknowledgments to those subscribers to "The
Shelby News" who, on New Year's day—in return
for his regularity in serving them at their houses
with the paper each week, during 1855, through
heat and cold—wet and dry—dust and mud—faded
over their "quarters" and "halves" "La Petite
Shelby News." Their generosity will cheer him in
his task, during the ensuing year, and make him
strive to retain their smiles of approval.

The Shelby News.—Members of the
Legislature, and others at Frankfort, who
desire to subscribe for "The Shelby News,"
will please call on JOHN W. PRUETT, Esq.,
the very clever Doorkeeper of the Senate.
"The Shelby News" has, for over
fifteen years advocated Americanism.

Terms.—\$2 per annum; six copies \$10;
twenty copies \$30.

DEMOCRACY RAMPANT.—The State Demo-
cratic Convention met at Frankfort yester-
day. Col. LAMM BOYD, Col. L. W. POW-
ELL, and Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, we under-
stand, were all in attendance, endeavoring
to get the nomination of the Convention
for the Presidency. Of course they did
not succeed, as Shelby county had already
nominated JESSE D. BRIGHT!

American Party.
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Frankfort, December 15, 1855.

The Subordinate Councils are hereby no-
tified that the State Grand Council will
hold its next session in the city of Frankfort,
on the fourth Wednesday in January,
1856, at which time delegates to the National
Grand Council and the National
Convention will be elected.
P. SWIGERT, Chairman Ex. Com.

Thomason Council.
There will be a meeting of Thomason
Council, No. 159, on Saturday afternoon
next, the 12th instant, at the Court House,
in Shelbyville, at which officers for the en-
suing term will be elected. A full attend-
ance is desired.

The inclemency of the weather has pre-
vented the members from the country attend-
ing the recent regular meetings; and con-
sequently the meeting for Saturday is ap-
pointed to afford an opportunity to all to
attend.

HENRI F. MIDDLETON, Pres't.
J. M. McGRATH, Sec'y.

President's Message.—Contrary to all
expectation, and in violation of the rules
of courtesy heretofore observed between
the Executive and Legislative Departments
of the Government, the President of the
United States sent into Congress on the
31st instant, his Annual Message. We did
not receive a copy, that we could read, un-
til Friday, at an hour too late to put a
portion on the first page of this issue; and
consequently were under the necessity of
giving it in broken doses, or excluding
every thing else from the inside. We have
chosen the former alternative, and give our
readers one-half to-day. The balance will
be given next week.

The cold weather continues, without
any abatement; indeed, if any thing, it has
been increasing. At daylight, on several
mornings last week, the thermometer stood
from four to ten degrees below zero. On
Monday snow fell to the depth of several
inches.

Shelby College.—We observe by the
Legislative proceedings, that, on the 3rd in-
stant, the Senator from this District, WIL-
LIAM C. BULLOCK, Esq., asked leave to
bring in a bill for the benefit of Shelby
College.

Though recently our relations with this
institution have been far from intima-
te, we have never ceased to take a liv-
ely interest in its success. We have de-
sired, and that earnestly, as every citizen
of Shelby should, that it might be placed
on such a basis, as would secure a perma-
nent College of the highest order for the
education of our youth. Its present almost
hopeless condition, is, in a great measure,
attributable to a piece of hasty and ill-ad-
vised legislation, by which great injustice
has been done to the College and this
community. The object of the bill proposed
by our able Senator, is, in some measure,
to repair the injury done by a former act.

At the session of 1835-36 was passed
the act incorporating Shelby College. At
the next session a Lottery was established,
for the purpose of erecting the necessary
academic buildings. From that lottery the
act contemplated the raising of one hundred
thousand dollars. By the terms of the
charter of incorporation the College had the
right to run that lottery grant until that sum
was secured. Not one-fourth of the amount
has yet been obtained. Yet the College is
now encumbered, as we understand, with
a debt of between \$40,000 and \$45,000!

incurred in the erection of suitable build-
ings. And we would here remark, that
there is not, in the State of Kentucky,
indeed, we doubt if there is in the West, a
more elegant, commodious, or convenient
academic structure. The Astronomical Ob-
servatory is fitted up with one of the best
instruments in the Union. If freed from
debt, so that the proceeds of the institution
could be applied to the employment of a com-
petent corps of Professors, it would be one
of the most popular and effective Colleges,
and an honor to the Commonwealth.

So long as it is encumbered by the present
debt, all its advantages are utterly unavail-
able. Its resources are so crippled, that
the purposes of the original act of the Leg-
islature, incorporating the institution, can
never be carried out.

But all this would, in course of time,
have been accomplished, if the lottery grant
—on the faith of which these improvements
were made, and the debt incurred—had
not been disturbed. Unfortunately, and
most unjustly, as we think, in the general
act abolishing lotteries,—article 21 of Re-
vised Statutes,—no exception was made in
favor of the Shelby College grant: it went
by the board, so far as legislative action
could effect it. Nor, until a long and te-
dious course of litigation has been pursued,
could this grant now be made available to
the College,—though we hold, that the act
was unconstitutional,—being *ex post facto*;
and striking at vested rights, established
upon the faith of former legislation on this
subject. According to the terms of the
original grant, the College has yet a right
to run that lottery, until about the sum of
eighty thousand dollars is obtained; which,
by the slow process of that grant—suppos-
ing it to work with no more efficiency than
formerly, would require about seventy-five
years to create that amount of money.

Now, we understand, that the Board of
Trustees of our Town,—upon whom devol-
ves the duty of providing for the main-
tenance of a collegiate course of instruc-
tion at this institution, according to the
terms of an act of the General Assembly of
Kentucky, passed at the session of 1840
'41,—have requested our Senator and
Representatives to present to the Legisla-
ture a bill, establishing a lottery grant, in
lieu of the one repealed by the Revised
Statutes, which will be adequate to the dis-
charge of the debt now encumbering the
College; and to expire at the end of fifteen
years. We also understand, that all parties
connected with the College are willing
to compromise, what they hold to be their
constitutional rights under the former grant,
in the passage of this bill. We also learn,
that the details of the bill are superior to
any ever passed in this State, so far as pro-
tecting the proceeds and preserving them se-
curely to the College, is concerned; and
also providing against fraud in working the
scheme. It is, also, beneficial to the
State, in securing to the treasury a liberal
revenue. The bill, under the peculiar cir-
cumstances of the case, we heartily approve.

We know, that there is a sentiment hos-
tile to lotteries, in any one who participate
as decidedly as any one. But, when the origi-
nal act was passed, no such sentiment ex-
isted. It was then the approved method
of raising funds for Colleges, and many
other enterprises. The virtuous and the
wise used them as a means to obtain funds
for public benefactions. Union College,
and many others, that we could name, se-
cured the erection of their buildings by
means of lottery schemes; and also, to
some extent, their endowments. But,
above all, under this act, and on the pligh-
ted faith of the State, money has been in-
vested in Shelby College, and onerous debts
incurred. Now, is it just, to take away
that resource, which was once granted for
this very purpose, after the improvements
have been made on its faith? We hold
that it is not.—A greater wrong is perpe-
trated, by such an act of legislation, than
the establishment of an hundred lotteries.
It is a private wrong—a public wrong.—
It is wrong in principle; it is wrong in
the particular instance; and wrong in
precedent. The same argument that jus-
tifies such legislation, sustains the repudia-
tion of Mississippi and Pennsylvania. In
fact, it is the same,—viz: that the Legislature
having once committed an error, must cor-
rect it by committing a still greater. We
cannot understand such ethics.

But, even if it is desired to yield to the
general sentiment of hostility to lottery
grants, the Legislature will more effectual-
ly do it, by passing the act proposed, than

by rejecting it: For, if this proposed com-
promise of the College is not accepted, of
course, application will be made to the
Courts, to sustain the former grant; and
that application will be successful, as we
believe. In this event, the State will have
a lottery for some seventy-five years; where-
as the grant now proposed will expire at
the end of fifteen.

We claim at the hands of the Legislature
some consideration. Shelby county, al-
though one of the largest tax-paying coun-
ties, has participated to a very inconsid-
erable extent in the special legislation of the
State. Indeed, we believe the original
lottery grant we have been discussing, is
the only instance where the State has lent
its influence or aid to any of our enterprises.
And even this, it would seem, is to be re-
tracted. Frankfort owned a similar grant,
which was abrogated by the Revised Stat-
utes; but the Legislature, out of a sense
of justice, restored it;—or gave one in lieu
of it, which answered their purposes. We
now only ask the same justice at the hands
of our Senators and Representatives.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.
JAMES EDMUNDS, Corresponding Secretary
of the Bible Revision Association, will lecture on
"The Revision of the English Scriptures," at Salem
Meeting House, Shelby county, Ky., on the third
Sunday in January, 1856. Friends in that neigh-
borhood will please circulate the information.

A Frankfort Correspondent.—We have
secured, at least temporarily, the services of
an able writer, and a man of talent, as a
correspondent from Frankfort. His first
letter will appear in our next issue.

FANATICISM.—At New Haven, Conn., a
woman, named WAKEMAN, proclaims her-
self a prophetess; and by her instigation
a man has been inhumanly murdered, to
prevent, as she said, the destruction of the
world.

Capt. G. R. DAVIDSON, of Frank-
fort, died recently in Nicaragua, where he
commanded a company of filibusters under
Gen. WALKER. He was one of the Encarn-
ation prisoners.

No Speaker.—At least there had been
no election up to the hour of adjournment,
last Saturday; and no appearance of com-
ing to terms.

Sales of Real Estate.—R. T. ROSS,
Esq., has sold his Farm, containing 300
acres, and situate some three-fourths of a
mile south of town, to Mr. JOSEPH HALL
of this place, at \$70 per acre, on terms equiv-
alent to cash down.

Mr. JOSEPH HALL has sold to R. T.
ROSS, Esq., his Residence on Main, be-
tween Eighth and Ninth streets, for \$4,500
cash.

The Residence of Mrs. LANE, on the
corner of Main and Sixth streets, has been
purchased by Mr. JOHN C. PETRY, for \$9,
000.

J. H. WILSON, Esq., has purchased the
Farm of Dr. W. J. MORTON, lying on Mul-
berry creek, three miles north east from
town, and containing 205½ acres, at \$65
per acre cash.

The late cold snap seems to have
been general. At New Orleans the ther-
mometer was twenty-four, and at Vicks-
burg it got down to fourteen degrees above
zero. At Washington, Baltimore, Phila-
delphia, New York, &c., snow fell all day
Saturday last.

Mr. Fuller.—THE SPEAKERSHIP.—In re-
ference to Mr. FULLER, one of the candi-
dates for Speaker of the U. S. House of
Representatives, the Sussex (Va.) Herald
(Dem.) says:

"We have one word to say about him!
If our own candidate cannot be elected,
(Mr. Richardson,) no man of the opposition
would better fill the chair than Fuller. We
know him well. He was our room-mate
at Princeton, and we know that he has ever
been what he is now—a straight-out Whig—
an honorable, liberal opponent, endowed
with talent and high-toned courtesy—and
such a man we would ever prefer to a
trickling time-server, or a sneaking faction-
ist. We therefore trust, that if one of the
opposition is to be selected, it may be Hen-
ry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania."

Spurious Bank Notes.—From the Frank-
fort Commonwealth of Saturday last we
take the following:

We have been shown an ingeniously
contrived specimen of a bank note, made
up of parts of different notes. It is well
calculated to deceive. Recently a specimen
has been observed of taking out an irregu-
lar patch from the face of a bank bill, and
supplying its place by pasting a blank
piece on the back. The parts thus taken
out are undoubtedly designed for the vil-
laneous manufacture of other notes, having
genuine signatures and genuine designs,
but composed of parts of sundry notes
gathered, a patch from one and a patch
from another. We learn that it has been
observed that large numbers of these bills
with pieces taken out, have come here from
Shelby county. We would advise all per-
sons to refuse them, as we understand that
the banks are determined to throw them out.

THE PRESIDENT.—Several American
tickets for the Presidency and Vice Presi-
dency in '56, have been nominated by the
press of that party. Among the rest, we
have already recorded the following: "Fill-
more and Foote," "Fillmore and Clements,"
"Dickinson and Neil Brown," "Fillmore
and Adams," "Dickinson and Dawson,"
"Dickinson and Gentry," "Dickinson and
Borland," &c., &c. But the latest and
probably one of the strongest, we have yet
seen—once suggested to us by a distinguish-
ed friend in Mississippi—is that of
"CHITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and BRONSON,
of New York."

The first is one of the greatest names in
the roll of American glory—a fit suc-
cessor in the Senate to Henry Clay, the
Great, the Immortal. The second is the
name of a man who has always been true
to the South, the Union and the Constitu-
tion—the vanquisher of Mr. Guthrie, and
the slayer of the present nincompoop Admin-
istration.

It is a great ticket and no mistake! Let
Americans think about it.—Eagle & En-
quirer.

From Oregon.—We have news from Or-
egon, by which we learn that the Indian
war is still progressing. The Indians are
making a very determined resistance.

MARCUS A. CHINN, Esq., formerly of this
place, has volunteered, and been appointed
major of a battalion, at the head of which
he is pushing forward into the enemy's
territory. A great many Americans have
been massacred.

To the Editor of the Shelby News:
Maj. HARDY has had considerable experi-
ence in legislation, having served in the
House of Representatives a great many
years; and when he has had a little prac-
tice, will make an excellent presiding offi-
cer,—being possessed of a fine voice, and
having a commanding and prepossessing
appearance.

The Senate is composed of a fine and
dignified looking set of gentlemen; most of
them having served a number of years in
both branches of the Legislature, every
thing will move along smoothly, and busi-
ness will be transacted with "neatness and
dispatch."

Gen. HUSTON will make a good presiding
officer, having had considerable experience
in such matters. He is a man of dignified
appearance, good voice, and agreeable and
interesting manners.

A great many people have come to the
conclusion that the House could not get
along without the services of Maj. HELM,
as Clerk; but they will find themselves
very much mistaken, when Mr. M'CORKE
has had a fair trial. He has been Assistant
Clerk for several years; and upon several
occasions, during the illness of Maj. HELM,
acting as Clerk, and always performing the
duties of the office well and correctly. In
Mr. Nourse, the editorial fraternity have
a representative,—he having edited the
American paper at Bardonia. He writes
a good hand, is a good reader, and will
make an excellent Assistant.

Mr. BULLOCK has the post of honor in
the Senate committees,—being chairman
of the Judiciary Committee, which is con-
sidered the most important of all the com-
mittees. And well does he deserve the
compliment; for he is a "wheel horse" in
the Senate,—always in his seat, and per-
forming more of the labor and drudgery of
the Senate than any man in it; but he is
untiring, and never complains.

BENSON.
From the Frankfort Commonwealth.
Meeting of the American Members of the
Kentucky Legislature.

The Course of the American Representa-
tives in Congress endorsed.—With more
pleasure than we can express, we lay before
our readers the subjoined resolutions, unani-
mously adopted by the American members
of the Kentucky Legislature, in full meet-
ing. They are words of wisdom and patri-
otism, well and timely spoken. We will
cheer the hearty and strengthen the
hands of the patriotic band of National
Americans in Congress, who stand upon the
only true national and conservative ground
which has been there assumed by any party,
winning the admiration of all true patri-
ots, by the calm courage with which they
meet the onsets of sectionalism alone on
one hand, and sectionalism combined with
foreignism upon the other.

At a meeting of the American members
of the Legislature of Kentucky, held in the
Hall of the House of Representatives, at
Frankfort, on the 4th day of January, 1856,
the following resolutions were unanimously
adopted:

Resolved, That the protracted delay in
organizing the House of Representatives in
Congress is attributable to an effort of the
so-called Republican and Democratic par-
ties to make political capital out of the
slavery question.

Resolved, That the American party stands
on the true conservative ground, distinctly
marked out by the Philadelphia platform,
and on that the battle against Sectionalism
ought to be fought, and can be won.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky
heartily approve the course of their Repre-
sentatives in Congress, (belonging to the
American party) and of the patriotic men
acting with them in the contest for Speak-
ership; and to leave the responsibility of
delay or disaster from not co-operating,
rest on those who causelessly refuse to co-
operate in bringing this contest to a satis-
factory conclusion.

JAMES G. HARDY, President.
L. A. WHITELEY, Secretary.

SENDING PAUPERS WEST.—The Direc-
tors of the Cincinnati City Infirmary
have written a letter to the Mayor of New
York, complaining that the authorities of
that city are in the habit of sending foreign
paupers to Cincinnati. They say:

"We have almost weekly arrivals
of batches of from three to twelve paupers,
who are sent here from New York, and are
landed amongst us without money, and
friends, many of whom are sick when land-
ed, whose expenses to this place are paid
by the emigration societies of your city or
by the authorities themselves. These, if
not sent back, would soon become a public
charge upon us; many are in a sickly con-
dition and cannot be sent back, others linger
along for a while until they become
fastened upon us, and finally become a pub-
lic charge for life."

To this the Mayor replies, that no trans-
shipment of paupers westward has been
made by the authorities of New York, and
that they were doubtless forwarded to Cin-
cinnati direct from Europe. In proof of
this he says:

"The Hamburg ship Deutschland, from
Hamburg, which arrived at this port 17th
September, brought four criminals sent out
by the authorities of the city of Hamburg,
direct from the prison at that place. These
persons were provided with through tickets
from New York to Milwaukee. These
tickets were purchased from agents in
Hamburg. All the principle forwarding
lines have agencies in the principle Euro-
pean cities for the sale of through tickets
into the interior of this country. Thus
you see the foreign emigrants alluded to
by you may properly represent themselves
as from this city; they have merely passed
through en route from some work-house or
poor house in other lands, and instead of
being sent by our own authorities have been
forwarded even to your very doors by the
inhuman and inhospitable governors and
overseers of their own country."

Yet the American party is denounced as
a band of conspirators for trying to keep
the felons and paupers out of the country.

Commercial Intelligence.
CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

Hog Market.—We copy the following
from the Louisville Courier, of Monday:

The pork market has been dull all the
week, with no transactions reported, the
nominal price of hogs being \$5 25 net.—
The suspension of navigation has caused a
perfect stagnation in the market, which
will continue till the river opens again.
Subjoined is the result of the hog slaughter
around the falls up to last evening:

Factors.	Hogs killed.	In price.
Hull, Hunt & Co.	76,537	250
Hamilton, Rickerts & Co.	35,720	2750
A. S. White & Co.	35,720	200
Atkinson, Thomas & Co.	49,177	650
W. J. White & Co.	32,456	closed.
Wm. Jarvis & Co.	22,373	1,712
Huffman, Hamilton, & Co.	15,551	90
Wm. Albany (estimated).	25,550	
Total.	293,363	5,632

Thus it will be seen that the total num-
ber of hogs received at this point this sea-
son, up to last evening, was 290,015,
against 264,877 at the corresponding pe-
riod last season. The excess at the close
of the season will be about 25,000 hogs,
this year, over last, with an increase of
fully 10 per cent. in weight.

(From the Louisville Courier.)
LOUISVILLE MARKET.
BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of small
steamer 1600 Tons, and rope at 70¢.
COAL.—The sales of Pittsburgh at 12¢ 1/4; at
Pomeroy at 10¢.
COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of
middling at 70¢; better at 71¢. Cotton yarns
are firm at 82¢ 1/2 and 83¢ 1/2 for all.

CORRAGE.—Small sales Manila cordage at
16¢; cable about 6¢; best high quality at 12¢ 1/2.
Sales being hump twine at 12¢ 1/2; packing twine,
3¢ 1/2; Candles—Sperm candles, 42¢; star candles,
36¢; at 36¢; 7¢ off for cash; pressed allow
candles at 12¢ 1/2; common mould, 11¢ 1/2 for best.
FATHERS.—Sales of prime at 40¢ 1/2; com-
mon, 30¢ 1/2.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Extra-blends \$7 00/25
Wheat \$1 30/28 1/4; Oats 36¢/30¢; corn 35¢/40¢.
GROCERIES.—All of Louisville, molasses
30¢/24¢; sugar, 26¢/24¢; rice 7¢.
HEMP.—The receipts small, with sales at \$1 40
1/2 and 1/4.

HIDES.—We quoted: green slaughter, 6¢; Missouri
raw, 12¢; dry, 10¢; 10¢; dry, 12¢ 1/2.
PROVISIONS.—All of Louisville, mutton of
mess pork at \$16 00; bacon clear sides 12¢; should-
ers 10¢; and 12¢ 1/2 for bagged hams Lard 10¢ 1/2
common, 50¢.

SEEDS.—Sales of clover, 8¢ 00/20 00 1/2 bushel;
timothy, 53¢; bluegrass, 7¢; cleaned bluegrass, 51¢.
SALT.—Kalamazoo, 45¢; bushel; alum, 50¢;
Turkish salt, 50¢; Liverpool, 52¢ 50.
TOBACCO.—The sales Monday amounted to 3
bids at prices ranging from 45¢ to 50¢.

MARRIED.
On the 18th ultimo, by Rev. W. L. Breckinridge,
D.D., Col. WILLIAM DUBSON, and Mrs. ME-
LISSA FOUNTAIN—both of Louisville.

On the 2d of October, at Princeton, Ind., by
Rev. D. P. Patton, D. D., Rev. ALEXANDER STER-
RET, of Evansville, and Miss ANNA M. E. LA-
GO-W, of Princeton.

DIED.
On the 18th ultimo, at the residence of his brother,
Mr. C. T. STOUT, Mr. WILLIAM M. STOUT,
in the 43rd year of his age, of this county.

At the residence of his uncle, Dr. Jos. WEISIG,
3rd Union Valley, Victoria county, Texas, on the 19th
of December, JOHN SWIGERT, eldest son of
Jacob Swigert, Esq., of Frankfort, in the 30th year
of his age.

On the 11th inst., in Louisville, Mr. WILLIAM
S. BRADLEY, in the 20th year of his age.

Special Notices.
On advertisement on card will hereafter be placed under this head, as
soon as received. All notices must be paid for in advance, and will be
charged for each line of text, 10¢ per line for the first insertion, and
5¢ per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of 10 lines or
more will be charged for at a special rate. Advertisements of 10 lines or
more will be charged for at a special rate. Advertisements of 10 lines or
more will be charged for at a special rate.

DR. A. E. GRIFFIN.
OPRATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST, Residence and Office,
over Geo. T. Moore's Drug Store,
Sept. 25, 1855. 1836

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to
health in a few days, after many years of great
suffering, is anxious to make known the means
of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used.
Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59, Ful-
ton street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 3m381

DR. J. A. MCLELLAN.
DENTIST, Residence and Office,
on Jefferson street, between 4th and 5th,
Louisville, Ky.
All operations pertaining to the Dental Art, per-
formed in the most careful and thorough man-
ner.
Prices of the Eastern Cities, and work war-
ranted. Nov 28, 1855. hm282

CAPITOL HOTEL.
JOHN T. ROBERTS, Proprietor. 527

PRIVATE BOARDING.—MAS-
ROSS informs the farmers of the country
that, on Court days, and at all other times, they
can be furnished with meals at her house, at very
moderate prices. And travellers and transient
visitors, by stopping at her house, will find it
very comfortable and pleasant, and at
very low charges very moderate. 1821

**G. SCHUE, SURGEON DEN-
TIST.** tenders his services to the citizens of
Shelbyville. Having practiced in Scott county for
four years, he feels confident of giving entire sat-
isfaction in all operations connected with his profession.
Office.—In the brick building, in the rear of the
Old Clerk's Office. 712

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.
The Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insur-
ance Company continue to make insurances against
fire on buildings located in the country, detached
buildings in villages, and on stocks of merchandise.
This Company take no risks on loads of steamboats,
ships at sea, or on property in large cities. They
seek no business but a cautious one, and having few
agents, their affairs are perfectly under their knowl-
edge and control.

The Agents of this Company are:
J. M. OWEN, Shelbyville;
LEWIS SUBLETT, Versailles;
R. F. JOHNSON, Harrodsburg;
JOHN MUIR, Danville.
Shelbyville, Sept. 27, 1854. 100767

**DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN
BITTERS.**—"The most confirmed cases of
the most distressing diseases, oftentimes arising from in-
digestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with
this annoying symptom, still as it is a general thing,
we do not attend to it in advance, but when the
symptoms are rendered so distressing, that the amount
of food, which is equal to 60 per cent. per annum.
Now, all who wish to save this large per cent., and
who do not wish to pay to the Sherris and Conables,
here is a chance.

I will also, until 1st of April next, deduct 10 per
cent. from the face of all the bills due for services
rendered last year; but if not paid by that time they
will be placed in officers

